

## CANADA AND ANNEXATION

**MR. CHARLTON REPLIES TO THE ACCUSATIONS OF DISLOYALTY.**

**He Says if There Is Annexation Feeling in Canada It Is Due to the Government's Oppression of the People—His Talks a**

**Washington With Our Congressmen.**  
OTTAWA, Feb. 7.—In Parliament to-night Mr. Charlton took the opportunity of replying to Mr. McLean, who had charged him with having recently visited Washington for the purpose of promoting the annexation of Canada to the United States. It was not the first time he said, that the Liberal party and he had been charged with treason and disloyalty for seeking closer commercial relations with the United States, and which they would continue

to do. If there was any annexation feeling in Canada it was the result of the crushing monopolies the Government had built up and the high taxation they had imposed, which had driven 1,000,000 people out of the Dominion to domicile in the United States. Without

The help these monopolies, in their money contributions to the election funds rendered, to the Conservative party, the Government would have gone to the wall long ago. Their tenure in office was dependent on the high taxes they extorted out of the people of Canada, which came back to the Government through the combines and monopolies kept alive by the Government's high protective tariff.

The loyalty cry, he said, was made to do service in the place of argument, with the ex-

legitimate issues and from the misdeeds of the Government. The Government and its press assailed the Liberal leaders at every opportunity, and the only result of such a policy was to induce the American people to believe

If any annexation sentiment did exist it was due to the heavy restrictions of the Government's policy, which imposed such burdens upon the people that they were compelled to self-defence to look around for relief. Mr. Charlton challenged the Government to point

Much had been said about his recent visit to Washington, which was purely a business trip. It was said that he was in Washington betraying Canada. While in Washington he had conversations with many members of his

The bitter hatred the Government and its followers appeared to have against the United States, its people, and its institutions was not commendable, and could but militate against the best interests of the Dominican. He had

been asked while in Washington whether the question of annexation had gained any headway in Canada, and he replied that except possibly in a few frontier towns it did not exist. He had found a difference of opinion among the members of Congress upon the question of annexation. Many of them were dubious of the result. He

had urged upon those with whom he came in contact the impossibility of coercing or forcing Canada into political union by adopting a policy of restraint. He impressed upon them that a continuance of the policy of retaliation and restraint would altogether fail in accomplishing the purpose for which it was intended, as it would beget resentment and

He was firmly convinced that when the time came for Canada to make a fair proposal the United States would enter into a fair and equitable treaty of reciprocity. Mr. Springer had told him that he favored a policy making a statutory offer by the United States to a

products of each country, in articles manufactured from the raw materials of one country, and in articles manufactured from raw materials admitted free by both countries. Such a treaty could be obtained, but not one on which all the privileges were on the side of Canada.

official circles at Washington was friendly toward Canada, it was not so friendly toward the Government of this country. There were various reasons for this, such as the dispute upon the canal tolls, the refusing to grant the bonding privilege for fish, and, more than anything else, the deception and chicanery of the Canadian Commissioners by which they

The debate was continued by Messrs. McLean, Fraser, Hazen, Tisdale, Sutherland and Landerkie.

appears to be the most bigoted loyalists to the inevitable. This is what the *Siar* say. "To whatever extent the annexationist spirit may prevail in this city is not known, but it is certain that the movement has many adherents in the country. The representatives of the *Globe*, who have been travelling through the province gathering information, are met

who are well known as careful writers who describe things as they find them. They report a strong annexationist sentiment in the rural districts. Yesterday a meeting was held at Simcoe, in Norfolk county, at which 27 persons voted for annexation, 6 for Canadian independence, 4 for Imperial federation, and 17 to remain as we are.

They show that the people are gradually drifting away from old affiliations. To shut the eyes and say there is no movement toward annexation would be a grave error on the part of those who are in authority and who are supposed to govern for the general good. If agitation was attributable to the Liberals the latter are entitled to be against it.

**Made Forty-three Prisoners.**  
Capt. McCullagh and Detective Clarkers  
the Prince street station at 5:45 o'clock yeste

day afternoon raided the state beer dive at 51 Broome street, kept by William Demas. Four three prisoners, mostly negroes and Italian among whom were the proprietor and twelve women, were arrested on the charge of disorderly conduct.

Passengers going up the Sound last evening by the steamboat City of Worcester of the Norwich line were unexpectedly delayed. The schedule time for leaving is 5 o'clock, but the port paddle wheel had been damaged by the river ice and the work of repairing it

**Two Seals on the Ice Cakes in the Bay.**  
Two seals were seen on floes of ice in the lower bay yesterday by passengers on the steamer *Sarnia*. They were very small.

**The Weather.**  
The storm which was central over the lake region

The temperature rose 10° to 15° in the Atlantic States in the morning, but began to fall in the afternoon. The cold wave which is following the storm covered all the country west of the Allegheny Mountains.

An unprecedented fall of temperature took place in the central States. At Indianapolis the fall was 46° from 8 A. M. Monday, to 8 A. M., yesterday; Cairo, 50°; Fort Smith, 50°, and St. Louis, 52°. The line of zero went across through southern Missouri and Kansas and east to the Ohio Valley. St. Louis had 2° below zero; Chicago, 8° below; St. Paul, 20° below; Moorhead, 52°, and

The cold wave will be here this morning, lowering the temperature to within 5° to 10° of zero.

The weather cleared in this city in the morning, broke to high west to northwest winds set in, with average velocity of 24 miles; average humidity, 87 per cent.; highest official temperature, 45°.

1902, 1903		1902, 1903	
7 A. M.	42°	5:50 P. M.	87°
9 A. M.	42°	6 P. M.	87°
10 A. M.	41°	7 P. M.	87°
12 M.	43°	12 M.	88°
Average		88°	

WASHINGTON FORECAST FOR WEDNESDAY.  
For New England, colder, fair weather and brisk northwesterly winds.  
For the District of Columbia, eastern New York, and Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maryland, Delaware, and Virginia, much colder, fair weather and northwesterly winds.

Ripans Tabules; pleasant laxative. Ripans Tabul  
a standard remedy ~~—~~ *—*

100